## △開実用 昭和59一~167842

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皆查請求 朱胡求

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砂筒知プロック

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#### 1. 岩米の名称

悶知ブロック

- 2. 実用新案登録請求の範囲
- (1) 矩形の面板と整板とを柱状体によって連結 一体化した形状を育するコンクリート製問知プロックにおいて、面板及び控板の一個緑の中央部内 方にその解縁而より突出する設面を育する突出部 が設けられており、この設面がこのプロックの前 記断縁に降接させて設置される同一形状のプロッ クの関部における面板及び控板の内装面に嵌合さ れることを特徴とする、例知プロック。
- (2) 前記設価が、部分円筒面ないし部分裁照円 錐面である、実用新鉄登録請求の範囲第1項記載 の個別プロック。
- 3. 考案の詳細な説明

この考案は、法値の崩壊を助止する為に法値に 沿って積み上げられて機関を構築する際に用いら れる間知プロックの改良に関するものである。

従来、問知プロックとしては第1回及び第2回

## 公開実用 昭和59-

167842



に示すような形状のものが一般的であり、第4図 及び第5図に示すように土地の法師に沿って積み 上けられて土砂1の崩壊を助止する斑壁2が構築 される。ここで3・4は単位の周知プロックであ り、第2図及び第5図に示すプロック4は矩形の 面板5と控板6とを柱状体7で逃結一体化した構 造を行しており、第1図及び第4図に示すプロック ク3は而板5と柱状体7のみからなるものである。 8は積み上げられたプロック3・4の空所に打ち 込まれた関込めコンクリートである。

空積み時のプロック相互のずれを防止する為に、 第3回に示すように、面板5及び煙板6の側段に インロウラを設けたものも別られているが、この ようなインロウ9を設けると面板5側段部の肉厚 が遊くなって破損しやすくなり、このようなブロ ックでは適曲した継牒を轉築することができない という四風が生ずる。

この考察は、このような従来の周囲プロックの

## 公開実用 昭和59- 167@2

問題点を解決する為になされたもので、簡単な構造でかつプロックの強度を損ねることなどではみ時におけるプロック相互の位置すれた確実に防止することができる問知プロックを提供、プロックの性状体と控板との遮結器が破断した場合にもものではよるプロックの製出を防止することができる問知プロックを提供しようとするものである。

即ちこの考案の間知プロックは、第6 内及び第7 図の実施例に示すように、プロック10 a,1 0 bの前板5及び控板6の一貫採11,12の中央部内方にその螺縁面13,14より突出する段面15,16を育する突出部17が設けられており、この段面15,16がこのプロック10 a,1 0 bの前部側縁11,12に隣接させて設版がひれる同一形状のプロックの隅部における间板及び発板の内張面に嵌合されることを特徴とするものである。前、第6 図は本等窓の第1 返顧例を、第

7図は第2実施例を示したものであり、両者においてその機様の異なる部分には符号に添守ョ, bが付されており、本明期当中、両者に共通の構成及び作用を説明する際には当該派字ョ, b を容略した。

## 公開実用 昭和59一

167842

ないしてと相互に係合されることとなり、これらの係合によってプロック科み上げ時におけるプロック科原の位置決めが容易に行われて該作塾を短時で行うことができるようになり、胴込めコンクリート投入時等においてもプロック相互の位置すれが生する路は全くなる。また、プロックの強度が保護になる路も全くない。

(1)

控板6の長さの関節はプロック10 b 成形用の型件の空所に避宜込物を入れることによって容易に行うことができる。

更にこの第2次履例のプロック10 b は、その 突出部17 b の中央部に凹部18が設けられてい るが、このような凹部18を設けてやれば、第1 0 図に示すように、関込めコンクリート8がこの 凹部18にも進入してたとえ控板6と柱状体7と の連結部分が般断してもプロックが突出してくる ことのない構造とすることができる。

以上のように本考案の問知ブロックは、前単な が成によって彼み上げられたブロック相互が係合 されて位置すれを生することがないようにしたも のであり、このブロック相互の係合によってブロ ック相互の位置が規制されるから、ブロック程み 上げ時における位置決めが容易で作業を容易逃進 に行うことが母郎となる。

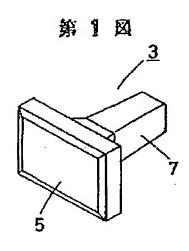
更に第7回に示す実施機模を採用することによ ロ、プロック相互を係合させた状態で辨曲した権 脈を構築することも可能であり、プロックの依頼 による嫌疑而からのブロックの突出を防止することも可能であるという優れた効果を得ることができる。

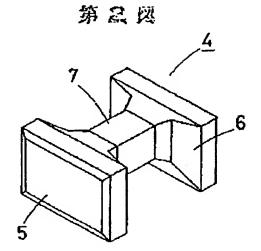
### 4. 図面の簡単な説明

浏川、5は個板、6は控板、7は杭状体、10

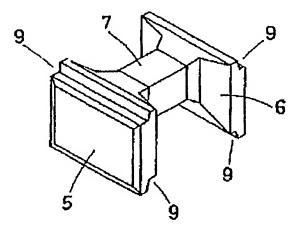
は岡知ブロック、11,12は一側科、13,1 4は總縁面、15,16は設面、17は突出部で ある。

代理人 弁理士 西 孝雄



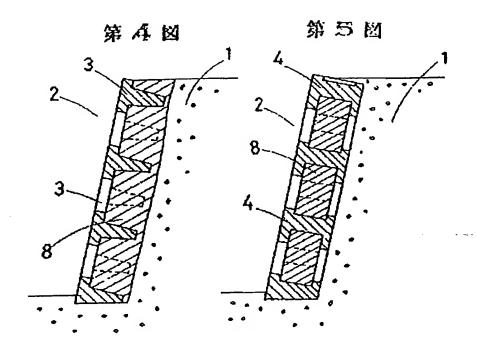


图氏狼

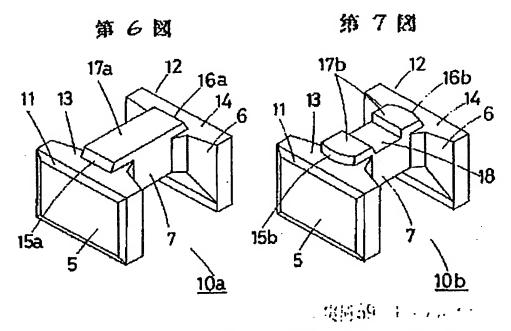


実問記 147843

代型人 弁理士 西 湖

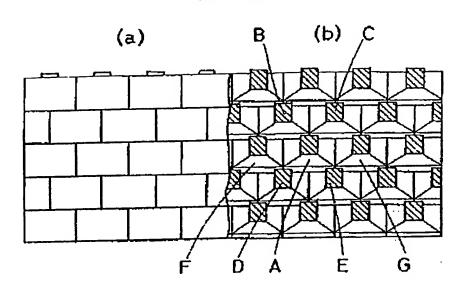






代理人 介理士 四 李 雄

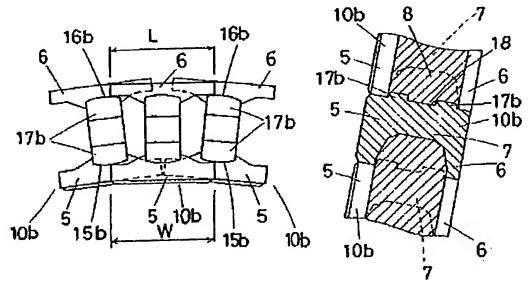
第 8 函





第9図

第 10 図



代现人 乔理士 西 字 雄 で型デュー167842



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Applicant(s): KABUSHIKI KAISHA FUKUI TEKKOJO

# 1. Title of the Invention KENCHI BLOCK

#### 2. CLAIMS

(1) A concrete Kenchi block having a rectangular face plate and a support plate integrally connected by a beam, the block being characterized by:

a projection, which has step surfaces, located inward from the middle of an end of the face plate and the middle of an end of the support plate, wherein the projection projects from end faces of the face plate and the support plate and wherein the step surfaces are fit between inner corner surfaces of a face plate and a support plate of an identical, adjacent block.

- (2) The Kenchi block according to claim 1, wherein the step surfaces are partial, cylindrical surfaces or partial, truncated conical surfaces.
- 3. Detailed Description of the Invention

The present invention relates to Kenchi blocks that are stacked along an inclined plane to form a wall.

Figs. 1 and 2 show typical shapes of prior art Kenchi blocks. As shown in Figs. 4 and 5, the blocks are stacked along an inclined plane of earth to form a wall 2 preventing soil 1 from sliding down. Reference numerals 3, 4 each denotes a unit of a Kenchi block. Each of the blocks 4 shown in Figs. 2, 5 has a rectangular face plate 5 and a support

plate 6, which are integrally connected by a beam 7. Each of the blocks 3 shown in Figs. 1, 4 includes a face plate 5 and a beam 7. Reference numeral 8 denotes concrete filled in the space between the stacked blocks 3 and in the space between the stacked blocks 4.

The blocks 3, which do not have the support plates 6, cannot be stacked alone (upon each other with empty space in between). Therefore, it is necessary to fill concrete 8 between the blocks 3 and solidify the concrete 8 before stacking the next row of blocks. This requires much time and effort. Contrarily, multiple rows of the blocks 4, which are provided with the support plates 6, may be stacked upon each other before filling the space between the blocks with concrete and solidifying the concrete. This enables efficient construction. However, the blocks 4 with the support plates 6 have a shortcoming in that careful attention is needed to accurately position the blocks 4 when stacking the blocks 4 without filling the space therebetween. This is because the blocks 4 only contact each other only at end faces of the face plates 5 and support plates 6. In addition, recesses and projections may be formed in the wall due to displacement of the blocks when filling the concrete 8. Further, in such blocks 4, stress may concentrate and break connecting portions between the beams 7 and the support plates 6. If there are portions in which adhesion between the blocks 4 and the concrete 8 is insufficient, such portions may break. Consequently, the blocks at such portions may be pushed out of the wall by the force produced by the soil.

A block provided with flanges 9 extending from the ends of a face plate 5 and a support plates 6, as shown in Fig. 3, prevents displacement of the blocks when stacking the blocks without filling the spaces in between. However, providing

such flanges 9 decreases the thickness and, hence, the strength of the end of the face plate 5. Further, a curved wall cannot be formed with such block.

This invention solves the above-described problems of the conventional Kenchi blocks. Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide blocks that have a simple structure and prevent, without decreasing the strength of the blocks, displacement when stacking the blocks without filling the space between the blocks. It is another object of the invention to provide Kenchi blocks that are prevented from being pushed out by the force of soil even when the connecting portions between the beams and support plates of the blocks are damaged and that can be used to form a curved wall.

The Kenchi blocks according to the present invention are each provided with a projection 17 having step faces 15, 16, as shown in Figs. 6, 7. The projection 17 extends between the middle of an end face 13 of an end 11 of a face plate 5 of each of blocks 10a, 10b and the middle of an end face 14 of an end 12 of a support plate 6 of each of the blocks 10a, 10b. The step surfaces are fit between inner corner surfaces of a face plate and a support plate of an identical adjacent block. Figs. 6, 7 respectively show a first embodiment and a second embodiment according to the present invention. Reference alphabets a, b in Figs. 6, 7, respectively, denote differing portions in the first and the second embodiments, but are omitted in the specification.

Fig. 8(a) is a front view showing a wall formed by Kenchi blocks 10a, 10b. Fig. 8(b) is a cross-sectional front view showing the blocks 10a, 10b without surface plates 5. Fig. 8 shows block A, which includes a projection 17 having step surfaces 15, 16. The step surfaces 15, 16 of block A is fit between the inner corner surfaces of the face plate 5 and

the support plate 6 in blocks B, C, which are stacked above block A. This engages block A with blocks B, C. The lower corners of the face plate 5 and the support plate 6 in block A are fit to projections 17 of blocks D, E, which are located under block A. This engages block A with blocks D, E. Block A is further engaged with adjacent blocks F, G by means of blocks D, E. Thus, block A is engaged with every surrounding block B-G. The engagement facilitates the positioning of the blocks relative to each other when stacking the blocks and enables the stacking to be performed within a short period of time. Further, the blocks are not displaced when filling concrete. In addition, the strength of the blocks does not decrease and the shape of the blocks remains simple. Thus, the blocks do not complicate molding.

In a second embodiment, the surface steps 15b, 16b of projection 17b are partial, cylindrical surfaces or partial, truncated conical surfaces. As shown in Fig. 9, this enables the steps 15b, 16b to fit between corners of the face plate 5 and the support plate 6 when lower and upper adjacent blocks are arranged at certain angles as shown in Fig. 9. Therefore, a curved wall can be formed by mutually engaging the blocks In this case, the radius of the partial, cylindrical surfaces or the partial, truncated conical surfaces is substantially equal to the distance between the inner surfaces of the face plate 5 and the support plate 6. To curve the wall outward, it is necessary that the length L of the support plate 6 be shorter than length W of the face plate 5. However, the length of the support plate 6 can easily be adjusted by properly placing a filling in a cavity of a mold used to produce the block 10b.

As shown in Fig. 10, each of the blocks 10b of the second embodiment has a recess 18 provided in the middle of its projection 17b. Such recess 18 prevents each block from

being pushed outward even if a connecting portion between the rear plate 6 and the beam 7 breaks since the concrete 8 fills the recess 18.

As described above, the blocks of the present invention engage stacked blocks and prevent displacement of the blocks with the simple structure. The relative positions of the blocks are restricted by the mutual engagement of the blocks. Thus, the positioning of the blocks when staking the blocks is facilitated and performed within a short period of time.

The embodiment shown in Fig. 7 has the following advantages. A curved wall is formed by engaging the blocks. The blocks are prevented from jutting out from the wall even if the blocks are damaged.

### 4. Detailed Description of the Drawings

Figs. 1, 2 are perspective views showing prior art blocks. Figs. 4, 5 are cross-sectional views showing walls formed by stacking the prior art blocks. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a prior art block provided with flanges for preventing displacement of the blocks. Fig. 6 is a perspective view showing a block according to a first embodiment of the present invention. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of a block according to a second embodiment of the present invention. Fig. 8(a) is a front view of a wall formed by the blocks of the present invention. Fig. 8(b) is a cross-sectional front view showing the blocks 10a, 10b without surface plates 5. Fig. 9 is a plan view showing mutual relations of the blocks of the second embodiment forming a curved wall. Fig. 10 is a partial cross-sectional view of the wall formed by the blocks of the second embodiment.

Detailed Description of Reference Numerals

5---face plate, 6---support plate, 7---beam, 10---Kenchi

block, 11 and 12---end, 13 and 14--- end face, 15 and 16---



step surface, 17---projection

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